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CABON CANCELS OAU SUMMIT FOR LACK OF PARTICIPANTS

PA021514Y Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Libreville, 2 Mar (AFP)--Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo declared on Thursday that Gabon "regrets that it will not be able to hold the special OAU summit meeting on the Western Sahara scheduled to be held at Libreville from 24 to 30 March."

According to the minister, despite repeated and urgent messages addressed to the OAU member states regarding their participation in the summit, President Omar Bongo, acting OAU president, "regretted" that only 7 of the 49 chiefs of state in the organization had responded favorably.

Martin Bongo also said that the summit's organization committee had not yet received any financial aid although "a summit meeting of this kind cannot be held without careful planning."

NIGERIA TO CONVENE OAU BODIES TO DISCUSS HORN, SAHARA

LD021410Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Nigeria is to convene a meeting of the Organization of African Unity Good Offices Committee to discuss the conflict in the Horn of Africa. This was announced in Lagos by the head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, when he received messages from President Houari Boumediene of Algeria and Col Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia.

General Obasanjo also disclosed that Nigeria was to (?force) the convening of an extraordinary summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity to discuss the situation in Western Sahara. He remarked that the conflicts in the Horn and Western Sahara affected the unity of the continent.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ADOPT RESOLUTION ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD252217Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpts] At its meeting this evening, the OAU foreign ministers conference decided to adopt the text of the resolution proposed by the Jamahiriyah on the Palestinian question. It has also decided to submit the text of the resolution to the draft committee, after hearing the address of the Palestinian delegation followed by the speeches by the foreign ministers of Benin, Mauritania and Ghana on the need to support the Palestinian cause, as a cause of concern to the African Continent. The conference also decided that the Jamahiriyah should be the permanent headquarters of the African Center for Applied Research in the Field of Social Development.

The conference also decided to hold the next OAU ministerial conference in Khartoum from 7 to 15 July 1978. It has also decided that the next African summit conference should be held from 18 to 21 July 1978 in Khartoum.

AFRICAN SIDE OF OAU ARAB-AFRICAN COMMITTEES FORMED

LD281622Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The OAU Council of Ministers has decided to form the African side in the subcommittees of the ministerial committee for Arab-African cooperation as follows:

1. The committee of agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding: Mozambique, Upper Volta, Angola, Guinea and Somalia;

2. The committee of mining, industry and water resources: Burundi, Senegal, Egypt, Zambia, Uganda;

3. Transportation and telecommunications: Central Africa, Ghana, Lesotho, Guinea-Bissau, Tanzania;

4. Education, social affairs, information and cultural cooperation: Uganda, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Seychelles, Chad.

OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ENDS SESSION IN TRIPOLI

LD282000 [Editorial Report LD] Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1630 GMT broadcasts a live relay from the People's Hall in Tripoli of the final session of the OAU Council of Ministers. At 1635 GMT a speaker, unidentified owing to poor reception but probably the session chairman, Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, conveys greetings from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the people of the Jamahiriyah for the success the session has achieved, which is considered an important phase of the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He says it was a pleasure for the Jamahiriyah to have such a session held in Tripoli. Results of the session express the ambitions of the people of the continent. The participation of the Palestinian people in this conference is another step in our common struggle to support them so that Palestine will be liberated. We hope, he says in conclusion, that you will convey the greetings of the people of the Jamahiriyah to your peoples and their determination to stand by you so that we will eliminate racism and colonialism from the continent. The speech ends at 1642 GMT.

At 1645 GMT, Edem Kodjo, the foreign minister of Togo, begins to speak in French with Arabic translation, expressing thanks to the government of the Jamahiriyah and its leader Al-Qadhdhafi. He reads out a motion of thanks, and then cites the success of the struggle against colonialism, ending his speech at 1650 GMT.

At 1651 GMT, Charles Molapo, the foreign minister of Lesotho, begins to speak in English with Arabic translation, expressing his thanks and touching on South African Prime Minister Vorster's machinations with regard to Namibia. He expresses determination to destroy the racism symbolized by Vorster. His speech ends at 1656 GMT.

At 1657 GMT, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika begins to speak. He says the positive results of the session indicate that Africa is capable of solving the most difficult problems without outside intervention and without any trusteeship. He refers to Al-Qadhdhafi's spech at the opening of the session, criticizing the imperialist policy toward the nonalined and other countries with the aim of controlling the resources of these countries. He spoke of the ferocity of the attempts of the racist regimes against the confrontation states. He spoke about the Sabha agreement regarding Chad and other developments, such as the Libyan-Tunisian agreement on the continental shelf, conveying congratulations to both peoples for this initiative. He calls on the conference to send a cable of congratulations to both Tunisia and Libya. He mentions the arrival of Somalia President Siad Barre, expressing Algeria's joy at the role being played by the Jamahiriyah. His speech ends at 1715 GMT.

Heads of delegations continue to speak in support of the motion of thanks.

A Ghanian delegate begins to read that draft resolution regarding the Committee of 14 on the restructuring of the OAU General Secretariat. At this point the station goes off the air for several minutes.

An unidentified speaker is heard thanking everyone in Arabic for full cooperation and saying that the people of the Jamahiriyah will continue to remember those happy days.

The session is adjourns for 15 minutes to enable reporters to prepare for the final ceremony.

At 1716 GMT, Michel Alladaye, the foreign minister of Benin, begins to speak in French with Arabic translation. He notes the ambitions of the Third World countries for a fairer international economic order and the attempts of the imperialists to restore their lost positions in Africa. He says the work of the OAU session was successful, and congratulates the General Secretariat and its employees who helped to make this conference a success. He concludes his speech at 1725 GMT.

The last speaker is Ibrahim Ataturki, the Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs, who begins to speak at 1726 GMT. He cites the national reconciliation in Chad due to the efforts of fraternal African states. He praises all efforts made before and during the conference which led to the solution of problems among brothers. He ends his speech at 1731 GMT.

At 1732 GMT the session chairman announces the conclusion of the 30th session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

DJIBOUTI

INTERIOR MINISTER OFF TO YAR FOR RED SEA SECURITY TALKS

LD021855Y Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moumine Bahdon, minister of the interior, left Djibouti for the YAR this morning to discuss the security of the Red Sea and bilateral relations.

ETHIOPIA

MORE ON MENGISTU SPEECH ADMITTING CUBAN INVOLVEMENT

LD021604Y Addis Ababa in Amharic 0736 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Address by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, delivered at a rally held in Menelik II Square, Addis Ababa, to commemorate the 82d anniversary of the defeat of Italian forces at the battle of Aduwa.]

[Excerpts] The defeat of Italian imperialism in Aduwa put Ethiopia on the map and showed the peoples of the world that Ethiopia was a country of militant heroes and freedom lovers.

Comrades: What was the cause of the battle of Aduwa? As is known, Ethiopia was a victim of the free competition between the leading European imperialist countries of that time to divide and colonize 19th Century Africa. Foremost imperialist powers of the time, like Britain, France and Italy, passed a joint resolution on the fate of oppressed African peoples at roundtable meetings they held in European cities. They slowly began to implement their resolution, which was designed to further their prestige and exploitation, in the Horn of Africa.

We hold that the causes of today's invasion and secessionist assaults against revolutionary Ethiopia are a continuation of the 19th Century imperialist plot.

Every militant Ethiopian is dutybound to know history properly and explain it to others.

We must compare the reactionary agreement on Ethiopia reached by imperialist countries last century with today's antipeople and antipeace plot, which they concluded at their meetings in Washington, Paris, London, Bonn, Rome and certain reactionary Arab cities. We must compare last century's invasion bid with today's allied invasion. We must compare the results of last century's war with the victory that we will achieve today.

[For earlier reportage on Mengistu's anniversary speech, see the 2 March Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.]

Havana Reports Mengistu Speech

FL021845Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has spoken at the event commemorating the 82d anniversary of the battle of Aduwa, in which the Ethiopian troops completely defeated the Italian colonialists. The Ethiopian leader said that the Ethiopian working people have profound faith in their victory over their class enemies and foreign invaders, who are supported by international imperialism and are attempting to deprive the workers of the gains of the peoples' revolution and undermine the territorial unity of the state.

Our armed forces who are fighting on different fronts, he added, will soon defeat the domestic reactionary gangs and the aggressive Somali troops which have invaded our land.

FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE DENIES LIBYAN, PCI MEDIATION

AU021828Y Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 2 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Rome, March 2 (ANSA)--Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis said today in Rome that he knows nothing of an alleged Libyan mediation effort for a solution of the conflict between his country and Somalia in the Ogaden territory. The same is true, he added, for the alleged mediation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. He did not rule out, however, that he would have talks with Italian communist leaders during his stay in Rome.

Feleke Gedle-Giorgis also said that Ethiopia is making great efforts (?to find a) solution to the Eritrean conflict. Eritrean rebels announced two days ago that they had practically won the war, but the Ethiopian foreign minister (?declined) to make any statement on the topic.

Feleke Gedle-Giorgis asserted that the conflict in [words indistinct] and the secessionists are assisted by several countries. He denied that the Soviet Union and Cuba are aiding Ethiopia on the Eritrean front. The Ethiopian foreign minister refused to comment on how many Soviet and Cuban soldiers are currently fighting in the Ogaden conflict.

[Words indistinct] and we have every right to be assisted by countries [words indistinct]. Libya is not conducting a mediation effort, in a reference to Siad Barre's sudden visit to Tripoli. Feleke voiced appreciation for specific assurances that Italy will not supply arms to Somalia.

Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, the minister said, assured me that the Italian Government fully supports the principle of Ethiopian territorial integrity.

VISIT OF BRITISH MP'S TO SOMALIA CRITICIZED

LD011200Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Mr Winston Churchill, a grandson of the famous Mr Churchill and Mr Julian Amery are making a tour of Somalia. Mr Churchill is the defence (?minister) to the Tory shadow cabinet and is a former cabinet minister. Their tour includes visits to Ethiopian areas invaded by Somalia. The two conservative parliamentarians arrived in Mogadiscio at the invitation of the Somali Government.

A British newspaper, THE GUARDIAN, said that the considerable effort and expense which the Somali Government is putting to the visit is a measure of Somalia's sense of isolation and its search for friends. Both Churchill and Amery spoke in favor of Somalia in the House of Commons recently. On arrival at Mogadiscio where they met President Siad Barre, the two men told pressmen that a conservative government in Britain would supply arms to Somalia and urge the West to support Somalia's war against Ethiopia. Mr Churchill also suggested that an American aircraft carrier should be sent to the Somali shores.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Guidance has called the visit a concrete complicity with Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia. He said the audacious plea for increased arms assistance to invading Samalia, which has just been made by a group of conservative members of the British Parliament, is a glaring [word indistinct] complicity with Mogadiscio's naked aggression against Ethiopia. The spokesman said today that the appeal for help made on behalf of the aggressors lays bare the nature and purpose of the 5-day so-called factfinding mission of the group which visited Somalia and also cast a serious doubt on the very integrity of the parliamentarians in question.

The spokesman noted that one of the members of the visiting group, Mr Churchill, [words indistinct] and even had the audacity to state that Somalia's war of invasion against Ethiopia could not be regarded as a matter of worry, let alone grave concern. According to Mr Churchill, the pressing issue at stake is how to assist the Mogadiscio regime in further [word indistinct] its was machinery. The ministry spokesman described this view as blatant [word indistinct].

The spokesman went on to note that the blatant lies being spread and the cheap propaganda campaign being launched by Winston Churchill and his like has come as no surprise to anyone who is familiar enough with the traditional hatred which such individuals have had for the forces of progress [words indistinct]. The spokesman noted that their infantile efforts only go to show their own hypocrisy. The spokesman also said such futile exercise in no way distorts the truth of the [word indistinct] that the Somalia [words indistinct] arms from NATO members.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD021900Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Dr Abdulali Conteh arrived in Addis Ababa today with a message for Provisional Military Administrative Council Chairman Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam from President Siaka Stevens. Sierra Leone is chairman of the Mediating Committee set up by the OAU to look into the dispute between Ethiopia and the Sudan.

ERITREAN LEADER SAYS NO ARABS TAKING PART IN FIGHTING

NC021921Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1844 GMT 2 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 2 March--'Uthman Salih Sabi, chairman of the Executive Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, has denied recent claims by the Ethiopian president that Arab forces are fighting alongside the Eritrean revolution. He said that this is only an Ethiopian excuse to justify more aid and intervention on its side by foreign forces in the war against Somalia and Eritrea.

In a statement to QNA before leaving Doha this evening for Abu Dhabi, Sabi said that the Ethiopian president's admission, for the first time, that Cuban forces are fighting on the side of the Ethiopian forces against the Eritrean and Somali forces confirms what the Eritrean revolution has been saying about large-scale foreign intervention in the Horn of Africa in accordance with a scheme aimed at expanding the war to include other areas. He invited the world press to visit the battlefields in Eritrea to ascertain that no non-Eritrean forces are fighting on the side of the Eritrean revolution.

Sabi appealed to the Arab states to provide more aid for the Eritrean revolution to bring the day of final victory closer, forestall foreign intervention, and settle the battle in the interests of the Eritrean and Somali revolutions. He praised Qatar's aid and support for the Eritrean revolution and the struggle and just cause of the Eritrean people. He said the State of Qatar is in the forefront of the Arab countries playing their full role in support of the Eritrean cause.

The chairman of the Executive Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front described his talks with the Qatari officials as fruitful and successful. Sabi had arrived in Doha on Friday for a week-long official visit to Qatar, in the course of a tour to a number of states in the area.

KENYA

NAIROBI REPORTS MOI'S MEETING WITH VANCE IN WASHINGTON

LD021340Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The vice president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, who is leading a high-level Kenyan delegation to the U.S., was due to meet with President Jimmy Carter this morning. The vice president and his team was also expected to hold discussions with the U.S. defense and State Department officials. Mr Moi was also scheduled to host a reception for members of the U.S. Congress.

Yesterday Mr Moi held discussions with the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, on various issues including the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa. The vice president reiterated Kenya's concern at Somalia's expansionist goal.

The Kenyan team also called on the U.S. Agency for International Aid, and reviewed a number of projects funded by the agency.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO: KENYA SEEKS U.S. ARMS FOR ETHIOPIA

LD021650Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance yesterday disclosed Kenya's policy of provocation toward the Somali Democratic Republic (SDR). Our commentary on this issue is by Abdullahi Shaykh Husayn [head of Mogadiscio Radio]:

The ruling bandits in Addis Ababa have for some time been trying hard to draw the Kenyan Government into the fire which is currently ablaze in the Horn of Africa. And at last, the fascist regime in Addis Ababa has succeeded in diverting the Kenyan leaders from their stable policy and in leading them into confusion and political blunders.

The Kenyan leaders, as well as newspapers in that country, have mounted an extensive hostile campaign against the SDR, distorting the facts of the conflict in the Horn of Africa. They have openly sided with the obstinate Abyssinian colonialists in the war against the Western Somalia, Abo and Eritrean liberation fronts. For a long time now, Kenyan leaders have been taking hostile measures aimed at provoking the SDR.

At various meetings, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and SDR president, and the Kenyan president, Jomo Kenyatta, have agreed on ways of improving relations between the two countries. As can be recalled, in the middle of last year, Somalia sent a high-powered delegation to Kenya, led by the Somali vice-president, Challe Hussein Culmie Afrah, who carried a message from Challe Siad Barre to President Kenyatta. The purpose of Challe Culmie's visit then was to improve relations between the two countries and to impress upon Kenya to stay out of and not interfere in the current conflict in the Horn of Africa. However, it is unfortunate that Kenyan leaders were unable to take the advice of the SDR and have, instead, chosen to trail behind the obstinate policy of the Abyssinians.

The leaders and Government of the SDR have for a long time kept silent without giving an appropriate answer to the Kenyan leaders who are all out to damage the SDR. Kenya's hostility toward the SDR has resulted in confusion and failure in Kenya's foreign policy and has diverted its leaders far from the normal dignified tradition of leaders considering their diplomatic steps. Among the cheap (?steps) which have damaged Kenya's foreign policy has been the confusion and failure resulting from the departure from the traditional respect expected of all world leaders, which is that of measuring the diplomatic steps they are taking. One of these cheap steps which have damaged Kenyan foreign policy is reflected in Kenya's intransigent attitude to the Government of Iran and subsequently breaking diplomatic relations with that country. The Government of Kenya also actually forced down an Egyptian aircraft. At the same time Kenya has done everything it could to assist Abyssinia and has consistently helped the bloodthirsty Abyssinian regime.

The leadership of Kenya has made a secret agreement with the Abyssinian regime with a view to damaging the SDR. Under this secret agreement, Kenya buys weapons from western countries and then transfers them to the Addis Ababa regime. In order to implement this policy, a delegation including the vice president of Kenya, Daniel Arap Moi, and Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki have gone to the United States. The main reason for the Kenyan delegation's visit to the United States is to obtain F-5 jet fighters for immediate transfer to Abyssinia.

This is not the first time that the leadership of Kenya has gone overseas to find help for the Abyssian regime. Recently members of the leadership of Kenya visited countries such as Saudi Arabia and asked them to stop helping Somalia. In that attempt the Kenyan leadership was shamed, but there is no doubt that it has decided to help the Addis Ababa regime.

It is well known that the Government of Kenya recently forced the Somali people of the(?northern frontier district) to mount anti-SDR demonstrations and support the president of Kenya and to intimidate those Somali who live in Kenya proper.

Kenya, as well as everybody else, knows that there is a problem between the two countries. That problem was created by the colonialists. Somalia wants to solve the problem peacefully. There is a Somali proverb that says: When you have a debt to pay, it is always on your mind because of the possible consequences. Many nations are asking themselves what is bothering Kenya. What have the Somali people done against Kenya? The SDR has repeatedly declared that it harbors no enmity for Kenya and has tried to improve relations between the two countries.

However, Kenya, pressured by the Abyssinian imperialists, is about to interfere in the conflict between the freedom fighters and the Abyssinian imperialists.

There is no doubt that if Kenya does not stop its campaign it will regret it and will bear the responsibility for the consequences.

In the name of Allah, it would be best for Kenya to remain at peace and to stop allying itself with Abyssinia, which could bring it defeat and negative consequences.

SALF FORCES KILL ETHIOPIANS, CUBANS IN SIDAMO REGION

LD021150Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] More than 190 soldiers of the Abyssinian colonialist army and 2 Cuban officers were recently killed by the Somali-Abo Liberation Front forces [SALF] in Moyale, Mega and Yabalo, in the Sidamo Region, following fierce battles between freedom fighters and the Addis regime forces. The report, which is published in this morning's issue of DANAB, the bulletin of the Somali liberation fronts, also adds that 250 Abyssinian soldiers were wounded and heavy losses were inflicted on the Abyssinian forces. DANAB says that large quantities of arms and ammunition were also captured from the Abyssinian forces.

UGANDA

NEWS SERVICE COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH LIBYAN ENVOY

LD281848Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The permanent secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Al-Haji Abdullah Amin, has said that his ministry is ready to cooperate with any country which needs to establish its news services in Uganda. Al-Haji Amin said this when he was receiving the Libyan ambassador to Uganda, Mr Isma'il as-Saddiq, in his office to discuss ways of enlarging the Arabic service on radio and television.

Mr as-Saddiq informed the permanent secretary that the mass media is an important aspect of communication. The need for fully established Arabic service is important. He said that Libya is ready to provide Arabic teachers to train specialized staff to manage the Arabic service. He also said that plans are under way to sponsor three to five Ugandans to be trained in Libya as news translators and machine operators. The ambassador said the Arabic service needs specialized television and radio broadcasters so that news broadcasts are not distorted.

The permanent secretary assured the ambassador of his cooperation and assistance. He said that due to the cordial relationship existing between Uganda and Arab countries, the Arabic service will receive the attention it deserves.

The ambassador later presented the minister [as heard] with Arabic typewriters, stencils and duplicating machines and tape recorders, for which the permanent secretary was grateful.

MALI

GUINEA, ALGERIA ASSURE TRAORE OF SUPPORT

PA021319Y Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, Mali, Mar 2 (AFP)--Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure has pledged his full backing to President Moussa Traore after the arrest of three members of Mali's ruling military committee for "high treason," it was learnt here today.

The Guinea leader has sent a five-man delegation headed by Interior Minister Moussa Diakite [word indistinct] his Malian counterpart, confirming his support.

Meanwhile, Algerian President Houari Boumediene has also assured Col Traore of his support for a "free and independent Mali".

Radio Mali said the Algerian leader also [words indistinct] wanted to give Mali all the necessary help within Algeria's means.

President Traore announced on Tuesday night that he had arrested Kissima Doukara, minister of defence, the interior and security; Karim Dembele, minister of transport and public works; and Tiekoro Bakayoko, director-general of the security services.

The arrests, said the president, were to "forestall a bloodbath."

NIGERIA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ENGLISH AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE

LD031004Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 3 Mar 78 LD

[Text] English has been accepted as the medium of expression in Nigeria's National Assembly when the country returns to civil rule. The constituent assembly took the decision in Lagos yesterday during a debate on the issue. In the case of a state legislative house, any other language spoken in the area could be adopted in addition to English.

LAGOS REPORTS ARRIVAL OF FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021412Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] The French foreign minister, Mr Louis de Guiringaud, has arrived in Lagos on an official visit to Nigeria. The foreign minister, who will be in Lagos for 4 days, is scheduled to hold talks with federal government officials on matters of mutual interest to France and Nigeria. He will also pay a courtesy call on the head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo.

ANGOLA

NETO RECEIVES SOVIET FISHERIES MINISTER IN LUANDA

LD021344Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The head of state and government, President Agostinho Neto, this morning received the Soviet minister of fisheries, Comrade Alesandr Ishkov, at party headquarters. Ishkov has been in our country for several days. The head of state of our country was briefed on the activities of the Soviet delegation during its stay in Angola, especially [words indistinct].

POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL022240Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2132 GMT 2 Mar 78 FL

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the PCC and MPLA-Labor Party in the field of political and ideological education was signed today in Luanda. Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento, MPLA Central Committee secretary in this area and PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero signed the document.

The agreement states that the PCC will cooperate with the MPLA political and ideological education department in improving theoretical and teaching abilities of the teachers at the Angolan party national and provincial schools. Cuban cooperation will also help in developing study plans and school programs along with organizing the technical teaching.

In accordance with the cooperation agreement in the field of political and ideological education, the PCC Nico Lopez National School will set up a special course to improve the management personnel at the MPLA teaching centers in the second semester of this year. In the People's Republic of Angola, Cuba will also have personnel in the needed specialities to comply with the points of the agreement.

At the same ceremony, Antonio Perez Herrero and MPLA Central Committee Secretariat member Alfonso van Dunen, signed the cooperation agreement between the revolutionary orientation departments of the two parties. It points out the positive results obtained up to now in joint cooperation in this field and the exemplary ties of fraternal relations between collaborators [as heard].

In addition to Cuban aid training Angolan cadres specializing in information and propaganda tasks, it was decided that the two departments should exchange experiences. Angolan and Cuban press will exchange newsreporting which will contribute to disseminating the best experiences of building socialism and to reaffirm the unbreakable friendship between the two peoples. This is how the relationship between the radio and television and the news agencies PRENSA LATINA and ANGOP were established. In addition the Union of Cuban Journalists will help to set up the future union of Angolan journalists.

RHODESIA

INTERNAL SETTLEMENT TO BE SIGNED ON 3 MARCH

LD021930Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] A settlement has been agreed between the Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith and the three internally based black nationalist factions. The secretary to the cabinet, Mr Gaylard said this evening that the agreement will be signed in Salisbury at 1000 tomorrow morning. The announcement was made after a 2-hour meeting attended by heads of delegations and their deputies. A joint statement on the agreement is expected later this evening.

Projected Government Organization

LD021932Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1613 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] The constitutional conference has reached agreement after 1700 this evening after a meeting of heads of delegations and their deputies. A statement issued by the conference talks will be held at 1000 tomorrow morning followed by a formal signing ceremony. Chief Chirau told the RBC news service that an interim government will be formed in the very near future. It will be a two-tier administration: an executive council consisting of the four leaders with a revolving chairmanship, and a council of ministers with parity between blacks and whites. The chief said the executive council will have the task of formulating a constitution with the aim of achieving majority rule by the end of this year. However, while the 31st of December may be the aim, it will depend very much on the mechanics of arranging elections.

Agreement Signed

OW030910Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Salisbury, March 3 (AFP)--Premier Ian Smith's government and Rhodesia's moderate black nationalist leaders today signed an internal constitutional settlement agreement here.

The agreement provides for the immediate setting up of an interim executive, shared between the black majority and the white minority which will transform Rhodesia to an independent state of Zimbabwe on Jan 1, 1979. with the black majority in power and guarantees for the 250,000-strong white minority.

Premier Ian Smith signed for the government, with Bishop Abel Muzorewa signing for the United African National Council, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole for the African National Council, and Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau for the Zimbabwe United People's Organisation.

The agreement followed three months of negotiation between the four parties.

Details of Constitutional Accord

PA030342Y Paris AFP in English 0340 GMT 3 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, March 2 (AFP)--Premier Ian Smith will not have to formally resign as a result of the agreement he has reached with three moderate black parties which paves the way for the formation of an interim government and a handover to black rule on or before December 31 this year, sources close to the negotiations said tonight.

Mr Smith and the heads of the three black delegations, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Senator Chief Chirau, will formally sign the agreement at a ceremony here at 1000 tomorrow, ending three months of negotiations.

Explaining the constitutional position, conference sources said Mr Smith would have a dual role as prime minister under the present constitution and as an equal member of the interim government's upper tier, the executive council. The executive council will comprise the four delegation heads and the chairmanship will rotate at as yet undecided intervals.

The interim government's council of ministers will have about 16 portfolios, with a white and a black minister in each, the sources said.

The interim government as a whole would replace the present [word indistinct] and president but would work under the present constitution, the sources said.

The executive council could initiate legislation, which would be passed to the ministerial council before going to the present parliament for ratification, the sources said.

It was expected that parliament would soon be recalled, one of its tasks being to "legalise" the interim government, the sources said.

Parliament would be recalled at the discretion of the executive council to pass legislation needed to run the country during the interim period, they said. The agreement and the formation of the interim government did not affect the present constitution, which would be in force until the interim government had devised a constitution, the sources said.

Mr Smith's planned referendum among the mainly white electorate on the full constitutional settlement would not be held until the new constitution had been devised, the sources said. The referendum would not be held on the basis of tomorrow's formal agreement, they said.

No date has been set for the formation of the interim government, but it was expected to be formed soon after Bishop Muzorewa returns from a visit to London starting this weekend. The bishop will hold talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

A new position paper submitted by Bishop Muzorewa at today's heads of delegations meeting threatened to prevent agreement, the conference sources said.

The paper "put the position back to square two," the sources said. Mr Smith was reported to have told his aides that no agreement could be expected as a result of the new document.

But the bishop suddenly withdrew the paper without explanation and said he would sign the agreement, the sources said. No details of the paper were released.

Tomorrow's signing ceremony will be held at the venue for the talks, the Civil Service Training Centre in the exclusive white suburb of Highlands.

Conference sources said the black delegations rejected a government suggestion to hold the ceremony in the senate chamber.

The heads of the four delegations will sit at a table amid television light to sign the broad five-point agreement before going out on the spacious lawns to talk to reporters.

IAN SMITH INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL SETTLEMENT TALKS

LD0210417 London THE TIMES in English 2 Mar 78 p 1 ID

[Report on THE TIMES 1 March interview with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith by Louis Heren: "Mr Smith Pleads For Quick End to Rhodesia Sanctions; Door Open For Patriotic Front"]

[Text] Salisbury, 1 March--Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian prime minister, today said that the negotiations for an interim government were going better than was expected. He and the black nationalist leaders were closer to agreement than ever before.

Not all the problems had been resolved, but it was possible that the talks could be completed within the next few days.

Mr Smith gave an interview to THE TIMES in his office before today's ministerial meeting. He was relaxed but watchful, and refused to speculate on the final outcome.

Some people, he said, thought that legal independence could be achieved within six months, others within a couple of years. That was guesswork, but he pledged himself to proceed as quickly as possible.

He saw no benefit in delaying the final outcome. Most Rhodesians would welcome the end of uncertainty and speculation, and looked forward to the day when they could see clearly what the future was going to be in practical terms. "So there is no intention on my part to try and delay this process," Mr Smith said.

He agreed that it was logical, and the best for Rhodesia, to seek international recognition immediately after the formation of the interim government.

The economy was under very severe pressure because of the world recession, which was compounded by sanctions. More people were losing their jobs--the ratio was 100 blacks out of work to every white--and that part of the world which had a conscience should be under an obligation to make the right decision.

Mr Smith said he had been assured that, had he accepted the proposals made by Dr Kissinger, the former American secretary of State, sanctions would be removed and terrorism would cease. He was now going further than he was asked to do previously, and there was no just reason for denying now what he had been offered earlier.

He hoped that Britain would move quickly. Both labour and conservative governments had always said that the removal of sanctions would be no problem.

The ending of terrorism was different. Dr Kissinger could not guarantee a cessation, but he did say that he spoke for the United States, Britain and other European countries. He had said that this was no mean force, and if they dedicated themselves to bringing terrorism to an end they would eventually be successful.

Nevertheless, he expected that the terrorists would have a last fling, if a political agreement was reached. There had always been an increase of terrorism in the past whenever an agreement seemed possible.

Mr Smith said he understood that Britain and the United States were now more sympathetic, and rightly so. "We have accepted what they had been asking us to accept for many years--majority rule."

As to the Patriotic Front guerrilla organization, Mr Smith said that its inclusion in a future government was always possible, but not necessarily a likelihood. Once again, he understood that there were external forces trying to bring this about because it was the only logical thing left.

Mr Smith had earlier said that he would accept Mr Joshua Nkomo. Today he indicated that he would also accept Mr Robert Mugabe, although he is regarded here as a Marxist. He said that he dealt in principles, not personalities. Any terrorist had the right to return if he was prepared to work constitutionally for a peaceful settlement.

Mr Smith saw no need to align the internal settlement with the Anglo-American proposals. They had been formulated, he said, by people who knew little about Rhodesia and would not have to live here with the consequences of their proposals.

Nor did he think that a British presence here during the interim period before independence would be useful. A British chairman of the interim government would just create more deadlocks and problems.

A British presence, he insisted, was not a necessary part of the return to legality. Was it a little frill to help save the face of some politicians in Britain? That question had to be asked. He did not think that the interests of Rhodesia had to be prejudiced in order to help politicians in other parts of the world to overcome their problems.

The black nationalist leaders do not want Mr Smith to continue as prime minister during the interim period, and when I put this to him he thought that something might be worked out.

He quickly added, however, that whether people liked it or not, the present parliament was the sovereign body under the existing constitution. Only an election could change that.

He was the prime minister, he said, and nobody in the world could do anything about it. He would cooperate. But nobody in their right senses would undermine the constitution because it would only lead to the breakdown of law and order and ensuing chaos.

Mr Smith is naturally more concerned about the white electorate here than with the views of Britain or the United States. He said today that he thought the majority would stay in the country, provided the arrangements he sought were accepted by the black leaders.

"But if we do not, then I believe that there will be a mass exodus of whites from Rhodesia," he added. This would be a tragedy for the blacks as well as the whites. It would be the end of civilized government.

He hoped to succeed in helping to create a constitution under which blacks and whites could go on living and working together and participating in the government of their country. It would be the first time in history this would have been achieved.

Mr Smith said he would then retire from politics. He longed to become a farmer again.

I reminded Mr Smith that many in Britain did not regard him as a simple farmer but as a devious politician. His reply was that he never realized how devious the game of politics was until he came in contact with representatives of the British Government.

After that experience, he had no compunction in saying that politics was a game in which no holds were barred, that if he was to survive he would have to abide by the rules which the other players had introduced.

SITHOLE SURE TERRORISTS WILL LAY DOWN ARMS

LD022028Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] A Rhodesian nationalist leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, said in a BBC interview last night the announcement of December the 31st this year for Rhodesian independence marks a watershed in the negotiations. Asked if sanctions will now be lifted, Mr Sithole said this depends on what is agreed in a few more days of discussions. He added he is sure the terrorists will lay down their arms when a settlement is finalized.

MUZOREWA TO VISIT LONDON 'THIS WEEKEND' FOR TALKS WITH OWEN

LD021400Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1350 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rhodesian nationalist leader is to fly to London this weekend for talks with Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen.

Dr Owen had talks just over a week ago with the Ndabaningi Sithole, another black nationalist leader inside Rhodesia who is taking part in the talks with Mr Smith.

The Foreign Office said today there were no plans for talks with the other parties taking part in the Salisbury negotiations, either Mr Ian Smith or Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

The Foreign Office made no comment today on reports out of Salisbury that December 31 has been agreed in principle as the independence date for Rhodesia.

A spokesman said that the British Government had only read of the reports in Salisbury.

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